

MORAL SUASION THE RELIANCE OF JAPAN

Should Personal Exchanges Fail
Tokio Will Take Aggressive
Attitude Against Anti-
Alien Land Law.

NO FORMAL PROTEST YET

Treaty of 1911 May Be At-
tacked as Infringing on Con-
stitutional Rights of State
—Irritation in Island
Empire Growing.

Washington, April 12.—President Wilson has had one conference so far with Viscount Chinda, and probably will have others in the near future, in view of the Japanese Ambassador's latest instructions regarding the California legislation to forbid aliens holding land. It may be said that the highest authority that at no stage of the personal exchanges that have been in progress has there been anything in the nature of a "protest" from the Japanese government with regard to the anti-alien measure.

The latest instructions to the Ambassador from Tokio look only to the continuance by the embassy of the course it has pursued from the beginning, of relying upon moral suasion and a dignified presentation of the unfortunate impression produced in Japan by this unexpected recrudescence of anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific Coast.

So far as can be gathered, the administration has listened with sympathetic interest to these personal representations, and while without legal authority at this moment to interfere with legislation in California, it has not hesitated to bring about the modification of such features of the proposed legislation as threaten to lead to unjust discrimination against Japanese.

Not to Stop There.

While this is the present aspect of the exchanges that have been going on between the two governments in an unofficial manner, in the background is the practical certainty that if this sort of moral suasion fails in its purpose, and legislation which the Japanese government regards as purely violative of Japanese rights is enacted at Sacramento, the negotiations will take a more formal course.

This would involve an analysis of the exact meaning of Article 1 of the Treaty of 1911, under which the Japanese have owned and leased land and houses in California. A radical difference on this point might be expected to lead to a formal protest from Japan which, in turn, if not regarded, undoubtedly would result in the denunciation of the whole treaty of trade and commerce.

A chance remark dropped from high quarters makes it evident that the treaty is perhaps in danger from attack in another direction. It is known that some consideration already has been given to a suggestion emanating from the Pacific Coast that a treaty, like any statute, is subject to the test of constitutionality by the Supreme Court.

Consequently, if the existing treaty of 1911, conferring the right of freehold and lease upon Japanese in America, is in conflict with a law already enacted by the State of California or hereafter enacted, in pursuance of the legitimate exercise of a state's power, then, instead of being the supreme law of the land the treaty itself must give way to a state law, so far as California is concerned, on the theory that the treaty makers have infringed the constitutional rights of the state.

May Amend Naturalization Law.

Questions like this and that touching the right of the Japanese to naturalization in America under existing law are reserved for consideration, however, in case the efforts now being made to effect satisfactory legislation in California should fail. As a last resort and to remove the humiliation from which, from their present legal status, the Japanese now suffer, it is possible that an appeal may be made to the national government to amend the naturalization law, which, if successful, would completely remove the basis of the Japanese plan, even though Japanese subjects were still precluded from owning lands in California.

Secretary Bryan of the State Department was non-committal to-day when told of news dispatches which set forth that the Japanese government had indicated its belief the bill will become a law.

"77" FOR GRIP & COLDS

All winter long, we have been harping on one string, trying to drive home the fact that the most important time to take care of a cold is, when it is coming on, watching out for the first feeling, the first signs, lassitude, a sneeze or a shiver.

Any remedy, especially "Seventy-seven," is much more efficacious when taken at the beginning of a cold.

If you wait till your bones begin to ache, it will take longer to break up.

It pays to keep "Seventy-seven" handy, it is a small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. At your Druggist, 25c., or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co. 150 William Street, New York.—Advertisement.

LAND ESCHEATS TO STATE AFTER YEAR

Even Realty Acquired by Descent Can Be Held Only Twelve Months—Bill Hedged About by Many Precautions.

Sacramento, Cal., April 12.—The final draft of the proposed anti-alien land law that is to take the place of all the bills that have been introduced relating to the same subject was adopted by the Senate late to-day on second reading and will come up Monday for final passage in the upper House of the Legislature.

Senator Newton W. Thompson, of Los Angeles, acting in behalf of the Judiciary Committee, prepared the measure in its present form. The principal provisions are as follows:

Section 1.—No alien shall acquire title to or own or hold real property within this state, or any interest therein, or take or acquire or hold title by devise or descent, purchase or otherwise, except as in this act provided.

Section 2.—Title to real property situated in this state may be acquired and held by an alien, whether resident or non-resident, under the restrictions, terms and conditions herein set forth, but no other person shall acquire title to real property by purchase or otherwise (excepting by devise or descent, which are hereinafter provided for) any right, title or interest in or to any real property situated in this state, and may hold same for the period of one year after the date of so acquiring title, right or interest, but no longer.

At the expiration of said period of one year all real property so held by an alien shall be held by such alien and interest therein shall be subject to escheat to the State of California and proceedings for such purposes shall be taken as hereinafter provided.

Sub-division (b) relates to property acquired by devise or descent, and provides that it may be held for a period of one year after the date of final distribution, when it shall become subject to escheat to the state, as in sub-division (a).

Section 3 of the act prescribes the same limitations for corporations, whether formed under the provisions of the laws of California or of any other state or country, "a majority of the issued and outstanding capital stock of which shall be owned or held by any alien or aliens."

Section 4 relates to contracts and leases, and reads as follows:

No contract, agreement or lease whereby real property, or any interest therein, is hereafter let, leased or rented for a longer period than three years shall be made to any alien or to any corporation of the class described in Section 3 of this act, and no renewal or extension of any such contract, lease or agreement shall be made.

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INDUSTRIES TO QUIT U. S.

Connecticut Companies Plan to Manufacture Abroad.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

New Haven, April 12.—Two prominent Connecticut industries are likely to remove to foreign countries, where they can secure cheaper labor, and ship their goods to America for sale after the proposed new tariff removing a duty of 45 per cent on their product becomes a law. They are the Stanley Rule and Lever Company, of New Britain, and the Bristol Manufacturing Company, of this city.

As soon as it became known that Congress planned the 45 per cent reduction in sewing machine goods during the winter the Bristol company sent its secretary, Hubert Griest, to Germany. He has secured a factory, and part of the plant has already been transferred there in order that the concern may meet foreign competition promptly. Raymond Griest, president of the company, said to-night: "We can manufacture our goods in Germany, and if they are made free of duty we can sell them much cheaper here than we can make them here, and that is exactly what we are planning to do."

The Griest company employs about seven hundred and the Stanley company six hundred and thirty.

The object of the conference in New York City to-morrow among Governor Baldwin, Governor Sulzer, Governor Norman S. Mack is not known, but it is believed here to be inspired by alarm at the prospect of the passage of the proposed tariff bill.

FREE SUGAR BEATEN; WILSON'S FACE SAVED

Underwood's Plea to Stand by President Keeps Three-Year Provision in Tariff.

RATES STAND AS REPORTED

Anti-Free Wool Democrats from Twenty States Decide to Fight the Wilson Bill In and Out of Caucus.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

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When the enthusiastic free sugar members appeared to be in control of the situation and the Louisianians were almost without hope Mr. Underwood took the floor in behalf of the Wilson rates—a 25 per cent reduction now and free sugar in three years. The caucus previously had voted down the Broussard amendment for higher and permanent duties.

"The rejection of this schedule will be a slap at the President of the United States," said Mr. Underwood, in substance, "and I put up to the caucus the question whether it wants to take such a step and turn down the first request the President has made of us."

Mr. Underwood explained that the sugar schedule was mainly of the President's making, adding: "Your committee originally was unanimously in favor of free sugar, as we were a year ago; but there is some equity in the position the President has taken."

As the Alabama leader proceeded it was apparent that he was retaining control of the rank and file, which had been threatening all day to put sugar on the free list immediately. Mr. Underwood's plea was not for the committee's bill, but for the President's compromise and the feelings of the titular head of the Democratic party. Finally Mr. Underwood said he desired most of all party harmony.

Meant Wilson's Support.

The President, Mr. Underwood added, would be behind the House bill when it went to the Senate. If the measure were not materially changed by the caucus, he could not promise the support of the President for the House rates when the crucial test came in the Senate.

As Mr. Underwood concluded his speech there were cries of "Vote! Vote!" and the caucus again demonstrated its faith in the majority leader by adopting the sugar schedule as it stood by a vote of 152 to 29.

Earlier in the day, and before the plea of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the free sugar advocates had predicted a majority of from ten to fifteen in favor of "free sugar now." These predictions, however, were accompanied with the reservation that the tide would be turned in the event Mr. Underwood made a personal plea for the schedule as it stood.

Mr. Underwood went further than was expected and made a plea, not for his own committee, but for "the face of the President of the United States." The desires of the President were at stake, Mr. Underwood said, and Democrats should hesitate before rebuffing the Chief Executive.

"The speech of Oscar Underwood turned the tide against us," admitted a free sugar Democrat after the caucus. "We could not get around his argument, although I believe the majority of the caucus wanted to stand by the bill of last year."

One of the telling features of the Underwood speech was his answer to free sugar Democrats who contended that the party would be embarrassed by the criticism incident to its somersault on the free sugar question.

"How are we to defend dutiable sugar now, when we were for free sugar a year ago?" asked more than one Democrat during the fiery debate.

"Who is most likely to be embarrassed?" queried Mr. Underwood. "It is not you, or you. It is your majority leader, who must bear the brunt of the criticism because of any change in our position."

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Mr. Underwood then asserted with an air of resignation that he was willing to be embarrassed for the sake of party harmony and solidarity, and the free

KANSAS PRISON FIRE SPREAD BY CONVICTS

Four Large Penitentiary Buildings Burned After Flames Start in Twine Plant.

PANIC AMONG THE INSANE

Six Hundred Other Prisoners Help to Save Several Structures and Maintain Order.

Lansing, Kan., April 12.—Fire that destroyed four large buildings and caused a loss estimated at \$500,000 in the Kansas penitentiary to-day was spread by convicts, who scattered burning papers in buildings not in the path of the flames, according to a statement by Michael Bahler, Fire Chief of Leavenworth. His opinion was confirmed by some of the prison officers.

The fire started when the armature of a motor in the twine plant suddenly burst into flames, which communicated to walls and floors. Half an inch of oily lint over the floors made the building burn like tinder. The buildings are a total loss, as the state carries no insurance on its structures.

"Several prisoners told me of seeing other convicts lighting bunches of papers in the old building known as the furniture factory," said Chief Bahler. "When I reached the prison the fire was confined to the twine factory. I inspected other buildings, including the furniture factory. Later, we saw flames bursting from the second story windows of the old factory. We found that fires had started inside the building on the first floor, one of them in a room at least 200 feet from the burning twine plant. These could have been started only from the inside."

Warden J. K. Coddling said he believed it improbable that convicts had fed the flames.

Prison officers made every preparation for mutiny, and Lansing and Leavenworth were thrown into excitement, fearing an outbreak; but the convicts preserved the best of order, hundreds of them assisting in fighting the flames. Their efforts were responsible for saving the building occupied by women prisoners and the criminally insane. Believing this building doomed, the women were taken out and the in-

WILL STOP ALL WORK AS A TARIFF PROTEST

Entire City of Gloversville to Join in Demonstration Against Destruction of Industry.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Gloversville, N. Y., April 12.—On Monday will start in this city a demonstration probably without parallel in the history of this country. Every business place in the city will close its doors at noon. From that hour there will not be a wheel turned. Even the cafes and restaurants will be locked up. At 2 o'clock the bells and whistles of the city mills and factories will be sounded for five minutes. When this is over what will probably be the longest parade that ever traversed the city streets will start, and the latter part of the afternoon will be taken up with a mass meeting in at least five of the local theatres.

Reduction of the tariff on gloves in the Underwood bill is the cause of this big demonstration. Republicans, Democrats, Progressives and Socialists are all united for this occasion. The employees of every mill, factory and store, both men and women, will take part in the parade. Altogether it will be a unique method of calling attention to unfavorable legislation. The parade is expected to number upward of 5,000 persons. The committee of business men in charge aim to have it march between deserted sidewalks. Spectators are not wanted. Everybody is demanded in the parade.

The glove industry, which is centred here, has been protected by a high tariff for years. The Underwood bill would cut it over 50 per cent, and manufacturers declare this would make it impossible to make gloves in competition with foreign manufacturers. There is no other industry here, and therefore, they assert, the new bill means the annihilation of Gloversville, Johnston and outlying villages.

Special trains are scheduled from all points in the county, and several moving picture concerns have announced their intention of taking pictures of the parade.

Over 1,000 signatures have been secured for a petition which has been in circulation three days, addressed to President Wilson, protesting against the proposed cut in glove duties.

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LANE BRYANT

25 West 38th St.

Makers and Retailers of

GARMENTS for MATERNITY

Our department showing most attractive styles designed especially for this purpose has attracted wide attention.

These models are unique in that they embody the most desirable features of the present day modes yet allow for full expansion without showing the enlargement. As they fit again snugly on the normal figure their purchase is really an economy.

One-piece Dresses,	\$10.75 to \$95.00
Tailored Suits,	23.75 to 69.50
Long and Short Coats,	14.75 to 47.50
Maternity Skirts,	5.65 to 12.75
Waists and Blouses,	1.95 to 18.50
Tea Gowns and Matinees,	2.45 to 35.75
Combinations, Gowns, Slips,	1.95 to 10.75
Maternity Corsets,	4.75 to 15.00

2539 (as illustrated)—HAND TAILORED SUIT, specially designed for maternity, of serge in all colors and in shepherd's plaid. Fully worth 40.00 29.75

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

17 Minutes from Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station, Hoyt Street, Direct.

The Most Amazing Trimmed Hat Sale of All

\$6, \$8, \$10, and \$15 Hats for \$3 Each.

YOU WILL BE SO AMAZED AT THESE HATS WHEN YOU SEE THEM that we must ask you to forget the price, \$3.00, as it is too deceiving as to quality. Such high grade trimmed hats were never sold before in the history of the business at such a price. FACT IS THAT THESE HATS ARE SOLD BY THE MOST EXCLUSIVE FIFTH AVENUE SPECIALTY SHOPS, and some of them have been priced in our own stock, at more than \$15.

It is the entire stock of the makers of the best Trimmed Hats in New York. This sounds strong, but it is impossible to exaggerate the wonder of this sale. There are hundreds of them, but HARDLY TWO ALIKE, so you need not worry about wearing your beautiful hat for \$3 and meeting some one wearing the same thing—something that takes the joy out of such a bargain. Everything high grade—trimming, material, STYLE. BUT COME EARLY, as even these hundreds will not remain long. None C. O. D. nor on approval. No Mail, Telephone or Hurry Box Orders.

Mezzanine Floor, East Building.

Fine Oil Paintings and Water Colors

By leading artists of the world at extraordinary reduction—Splendid, rich, wedding gifts. \$17 to \$585 Paintings at \$12 to \$350.

TO-DAY'S SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN THE LEADING STORES.

New York Tribune.

Full announcements appear in the advertising columns of this issue of The Tribune. Read Them.

Cut out this list and carry it with you. It will save you many weary steps, many hours and many annoyance. Questions will be gladly answered if addressed to Woman's Dept., Room 910, Tribune Building.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn.—Call attention to a great sale of trimmed hats priced at \$6, \$8, \$10 and \$15, which they are selling at \$3. They are also selling oil paintings and watercolors by leading artists.

ALTMAN, R. & CO., 5th ave., 34th and 35th sts.—Advertise women's trimmed leghorn hats and moses' and young women's spring and summer dresses, women's imported coats and wraps, knit underwear and riding habits for women, misses and children.

BARONE, MME., 68 West 37th st.—Offers French and American gowns in latest styles.

BLOOMINGDALES, 34 ave. and 35th st.—Offer sale of Kermaunah rugs at prices as low as 50 cents a square foot, and a special line of women's and misses' attractive tailored suits. Sewing machines are also on sale.

BROOKIN CO., CHARLOTTE, 34 West 38th st.—Are showing exclusive designs in women's wear.

CELESTINE, 55 West 45th st.—Call attention to her line of imported and domestic model gowns.

FASANI & RIZZO, 57 West 37th st.—Are showing reproductions of imported model gowns.

FOX-STEELE, 5th ave. and 34th st.—Have a large assortment of touring and traveling coats, outer garments for street, train and shore wear, and velvets, gossams and gloves.

GEAR, MME. DEUTHA, 34 West 39th st.—Is specializing in correct building for discriminating women.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL-COOPER CO., 6th ave. between 18th and 19th sts.—Are having a big sale of refrigerators. They also announce special prices for women's spring suits, flower and ostrich trimmed millinery and messaline petticoats.

JAECKEL, A. & CO., 5th ave.—Invite attention to their complete facilities for the proper care and storage of furs in their dry-cold-air vaults on the premises; also to the fact that furs can be repaired and remodeled during the summer months at a substantial saving in cost.

LANE BRYANT, 25 West 38th st.—Announce cut prices in maternity garments, maternity corsets, skirts, combinations, gowns and slips.

MACY, R. H. & CO., Herald Square—Are featuring negligees, kimono, dressing gowns, and Japanese silk, mandarin suits and white wash goods are also offered at reduced prices.

MARSTON, 540 West 110th st.—Announce a big sale of spring hats, in latest models.

NAFTAL, MME., 69 West 45th st.—Is beginning a sale of ladies' ready to wear garments.

NO. 25 WEST 46TH ST.—Imported gowns.

STERN BROS., West 23d and 24th sts.—Are showing colored and black silks, combs and men's hosiery, Oriental carpets and rugs, upholstery, bric-a-brac and glassware.

TUZZOLI, 55 West 45th st.—Is continuing the April sale of foreign models.

A summary of the special offerings of the leading stores will be published every Sunday and Monday in The New-York Tribune under the above heading.